Numb. 13684.

The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1794.

Whitehall, July 16.

THIS Morning Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke arrived from Port au Prince in the Iſland of St. Domingo with a Diſpatch from Brigadier-General Whyte to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, of which the following is a Copy.

Port au Prince, June 8, 1794.

SIR,

IN the Letter which I had the Honour of writing to you from the Mole, by the laſt Pacquet, I acquainted you of the very critical Situation in which I had found this Country, and of the numberleſs Detachments that were obliged to march for the Defence of the different Poſts; That the neighbouring Pariſhes of Bombarde, &c. to the Mole had deſerted our Cauſe; and that, with the ſmall Body of Troops within, the Garriſon, though ſtrong to a Degree in the Sea Front, was totally defenceleſs to the Land. Having obviated this Defect, by a Chain of Redoubts and Flêches, which defended each other, and ſeeing that Two Frigates, with a Garriſon ſufficient for the Security of the Mole, was all that was wanted there, I determined on bold and decided Meaſures to ſave the Country; and, with the Concurrence of Commodore Ford and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, who had commanded here with ſo much Credit, I reſolved to attack Port au Prince the Reſidence of the Commiſſioners, and the Capital of this Side of the Iſland; and proceeded with the Three Regiments, viz. the 22d, 23d and 41ſt, (except their Flank Companies, which had been left at Martinique) in their Tranſports, with a Detachment from the Flank Companies of the Regiments here, in all One Thouſand Four Hundred and Sixty-Five Rank and File fit for Duty, eſcorted by One 74, Two 64, One 50, Three Frigates, and Three Sloops, I left the Mole for that Purpoſe. The Commodore was unfortunately ſeized with a Fever ſoon after our Sailing. We picked up what ſmall Craft we could along Shore, and arrived in the Bay of Port au Prince on the 31ſt of May, where, ſeeing the Situation favourable to our Plan of Attack, (which was on both Flanks and Center at the ſame Time, as near as Circumſtances would admit) the Militia Cavalry of Leogane was ordered to move from their Quarters, and to advance on the Bizotton Road, where the Right Attack was to be made; the L'Arcahaye Cavalry by the Left, to the Saliñes, where the Enemy was poſted, and entrenched with Cannon. This Diſpoſition having been made, I ordered Major Spencer, with Three Hundred Britiſh and ſome of the Colonial Troops, to land within One Mile of Fort Bizotton, covered by Two Sloops of

of War. As ſoon as the Two Line of Battle Ships and a Frigate, ordered againſt this, had ſilenced the Fire, which they effected in Four Hours, the Troops landed, and advanced, through a different Road, towards the Fort, with little Oppoſition. On their Arrival within a ſmall Diſtance of the Spot, a violent Thunder Storm took Place, and, taking Advantage of the lucky Minute afforded to them by ſo favourable a Circumſtance, the advanced Troops ruſhed forward with their Bayonets, and carried the Place by Aſſault. Unfortunately we loſt a gallant young Man, Captain Wallace, of the 22d; and Captain Daniel, of the 41ſt, was wounded.

This great Point being carried, I repaired (with Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, whom I ordered to take the Command of the Center) to the oppoſite Side of the Bay; and, having landed Major Handfield with Two Hundred Britiſh Troops, to ſupport the Attack on the Poſt of Salines, (the Frigates ſcouring the Beach and enfilading the Entrenchments) he attacked and carried the Poſt without Loſs, and, continuing his March, the next Day he turned the Batteries which defended the Landings near to and on the Left of Port au Prince. The Enemy being thus hemmed in on all Sides, excepting in the Rear, and perceiving Numbers moving out, by a Road called the Charbonier, we determined on a general Aſſault, and the Fleet and Army advanced; when the Enemy, perceiving our Motions, ſtruck their Flags, and abandoned the Place, having previouſly ſpiked their Cannon on the Land Defences; and the Two Commiſſioners from France, Pulverele and Santhonax, with the Black General Monbrune, (who was wounded with a Bayonet at Bizotton) eſcaped, and I have not ſince been able to learn any certain Accounts of them; but being informed that a Body of the Enemy had aſſembled near to this Place, with Nine Pieces of Cannon, I gave Orders to attack them, which was accordingly done; they were ſoon diſperſed, with the Loſs of their Guns. Another Party, at the Croix de Bouquet, on the further Side of the Plain, and bordering on the Spaniſh Territories, was alſo diſperſed. The Inhabitants of this Part of the Iſland inſiſting on the Britiſh Colours being erected, 'twas accordingly done.

The Importance of this Conqueſt to Great Britain you, Sir, muſt know: There is more Sugar now nearly ready to cut than in all Jamaica.

I was ſent here with diſcretional Orders by Sir Charles Grey, and deſired to communicate with Major-General Williamſon. The Orders of the Fleet were to aſſemble at Tiburoone Bay, and, if no Orders had arrived from Jamaica, they were to proceed there; but comparing the different Reports received from the Mole, as well as what I ſaw of their Danger at Tiburoone, I called upon the Commanding Officer of the Fleet, and requeſted he would immediately ſail for the Mole: From the Reaſons I ſtated to him, he moſt readily acquieſced, and we were welcomed on our Arrival there by all as their Deliverers. I hope, Sir, my Conduct may meet with my Sovereign's Approbation.

Allow me, Sir, to expreſs how ſenſible I am of the Zeal and Activity which the Navy and Army have ſhewn on this intereſting Occaſion, and how uniform their Unanimity has been on every Occaſion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will have the Honour to deliver this Diſpatch, and there is none can give more real Information of this Country: He has commanded here with infinite Merit, and acquitted himſelf on many arduous and trying Occaſions in a Manner which has contributed to the Good of the King's Service, and to his own Honour. He has done the Duty of Quarter-Maſter General during the Expedition, and for Colonial Reaſons I gave him the Rank of Colonel. I have alſo given to Major Spencer the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, meaning to appoint him Deputy Quarter-Maſter General. He is an Officer of great Merit, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many Occaſions; but as it belongs not to me to give Rank, I hope their Merits may be conſidered by His Majeſty.

Encloſed are Statements of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Stores taken belonging to the ſeveral Departments, &c.

Having taken this Place on His Majeſty's Birth-Day, I honoured the Fort with the Name of George; the Port remains as before.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN WHYTE, Brig. Gen.
Commanding St. Domingo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox is juſt arrived with Eight Flank Companies from Martinique.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Britiſh and Colonial Troops at the Attack of Fort Bizzotton, June 4, 1794.

22d Regiment. 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

41ſt Regiment. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain wounded.

Colonial

Colonial. 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Wallace, 22d Regiment, killed.

Captain Daniel, 41ſt Ditto, wounded.

J. GRANT,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

John Whyte, Brigadier-General commanding St. Domingo.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken at Port au Prince, in the Arſenal and in the different Forts and Batteries, and Forts in the Vicinity of the City, on the 4th of June, 1794.

Nature of Ordnance.

BRASS.

Twenty-four Pounders	4
Twelve ditto	1
Eight ditto	1
Four ditto	4

IRON.

Thirty-ſix Pounders	2
Twenty-four ditto	23
Eighteen ditto	17
Twelve ditto	6
Eight ditto	27
Four ditto	24
Three ditto	8
Two ditto	3

MORTARS and HOWITZERS.

BRASS.

Thirteen-Inch Mortars	2
Eight ditto Howitzers	2

IRON.

Thirteen-Inch Mortars	6
Four Inch two-fifths ditto Howitzers	1
Total Pieces of Ordnance	131

SHELLS.

Thirteen-Inch	625
Eight ditto	276

ROUND SHOT.

Thirty-ſix Pounders	3217
Twenty-four ditto	6185
Eighteen ditto	5223
Twelve ditto	1776
Eight ditto	9937
Four ditto	2380
Three ditto	208
Two ditto	548
Ditto of Lead	3560

DOUBLE-HEADED SHOT.

Thirty-ſix Pounders	191
Twenty-four ditto	872
Eighteen ditto	1183
Twelve ditto	1620
Eight ditto	820
Langridge in Bags of different Natures	8000

CASE SHOT FIXED.

Eight Pounders	325
Four ditto	1957
Two ditto	2549
One ditto	500
Corned Powder, in Barrels and Cannon Cartridges, Pounds Weight	105,800
Muſquet and Carbine Cartridges	140,000
Muſquet Flints	90,000

TRAVELLING CARRIAGES.

Twenty-four Pounders	3
Eight ditto	23
Four ditto	6
Two ditto	4

GARRISON CARRIAGES.

Thirty-ſix Pounders	6
Twenty-four ditto	37
Eighteen ditto	19
Twelve ditto	2
Eight ditto	6
Four ditto	19
Three ditto	22
Covered Waggons for Ammunition	11
Carts for carrying Stores	6
Devil Carriages	2
Slow Match, Pounds Weight	5418
Port-Fires, Dozens	217
Tubes	4594
Fuzees for Shells	2180
Spunges, of different Natures	514
Ladles, ditto	490
Wadhooks, ditto	236
Handſpikes	656

N. B. A very large Proportion of Laboratory and other Ordnance Stores for Service, of the above-mentioned Ordnance; but no Returns being found and

and from Information received of Ammunition, &c. concealed in different Parts of the Town, the Quantity of each Species cannot be aſcertained till Time will allow for a regular Survey being made.

W. P. Smith,
Captain commanding the
Royal Artillery.

Wm. M'Kerras,
Captain commanding
Royal Engineers.

Intrenching and other Tools found in the Arſenal.

4776 lb. Nails.
36 Adzes.
81 Carpenters Ditto.
3618 Hoes.
369 Shovels.
1396 Spades.
656 Pick Axes.
1396 Axes (aſſorted)
1 Dozen Latches and Catches.
558 Holdfaſts.
34 Maſons Hammers.
83 Sledge Ditto.
2 Clod Ditto.
48 Miners Ditto.
2 Bill-Hooks.
7700 Hinges, Hooks and Locks.
49 Saws (aſſorted)
213 Iron Crows.
444 Iron Bolts.
4 Iron Wrenches.
320 Augurs (aſſorted.)
15 Bench-Hooks.
314 Grinding Stones.
80 Gouges.
5 Blackſmiths Beats.
126 Iron Bars (aſſorted.)
87 Mortice Chiſſels (aſſorted.)
1 Box Fountain Lids.
230 Miners Tools.
700 Stock Locks.
A large Quantity of Steel.
4 Grinding Irons.
2 Trunks of Locks and Keys.
1 Small Trunk of Padlocks.
1 Box of Cutlers Tools.
12 Parcels of Wire.
2 Boxes of Varniſh.
10 Carpenters Planes.
4 Caſks of Screws and Nuts.
24 Caſks of Coals.
2000 Shingles.
1612 Poliſhed Marble Flags.
11 Braſs One-Foot Rules.
1 Winch.
29 Pitch-Forks.
18 Carpenters Files.
20 Compaſſes (aſſorted.)
8 Coopers Spoke Shaves.
3 Scrapers.
1 Turning Lathe and Tools complete.
2 Large Ladders.
6 Door Hooks.
A conſiderable Quantity of old Iron.
A conſiderable Quantity of Lumber, not to be aſcertained at preſent.
A large Quantity of Water Pipes.

W. P. Smith,
Captain Royal Artillery.

Wm. M'Kerras,
Captain commanding
Royal Engineers.

PROCLAMATION *of his Excellency Brigadier-General Whyte, commanding His Britannick Majeſty's Forces in St. Domingo.*

THE Commiſſioners and their Agents, in order to carry into Execution thoſe perfidious Deſigns which have proved ſo fatal to the Lives, the Laws, the Liberty and the Happineſs of this once flouriſhing Colony, have every where calumniated the Britiſh Government.

General Whyte, who has the Honor to repreſent His Britannic Majeſty, aſſures the Inhabitants of Port au Prince, and it's Vicinity, that the Object of His Majeſty and of his Government is to reſtore Peace among every Claſs of Inhabitants.

Thoſe Parts of the Colony, which have already placed themſelves under His Majeſty's Protection, can bear a faithful Teſtimony that there is nothing oppreſſive in the Behaviour and Laws of the Engliſh.

A conſiderable Part of the People of St. Domingo has been ſeduced from it's Duty; theſe Perſons are hereby invited to return to their Occupations, to lay down their Arms, and to forget every Cauſe of Reſentment.

The Engliſh Government demands, and will obtain, by Force if neceſſary, that peaceful Obedience which is due to it's mild and juſt Laws.

The

The Mulattoes will find in the General and the Government every Diſpoſition to favour their Intereſts; they are conſidered by the Engliſh, who are and will continue to be their Friends.

The Negroes, who have been ſo long the Dupes of the vile Artifices of the Commiſſioners, will ſoon be convinced that the Engliſh diſdain Falſehood and Deceit.

Let them, relying with Confidence on the Generoſity of the Britiſh People, return to their Maſters, lay down their Arms, and enjoy the Advantages of a Life devoted to Induſtry; their preſent Sufferings will ſoon be relieved, and the Laws will protect them againſt Cruelty and Oppreſſion.

The Forces, which are now in this Colony to ſupport the Happineſs of the Inhabitants, and the Glory of the Engliſh Nation, are but a Part, even *a ſmall Part*, of the Army deſtined for it's Service; it being His Majeſty's Reſolution to puniſh in a Manner as certain as ſevere, thoſe who will not accept the Offers of this and of the preceding Proclamations.

All Perſons who ſhall repair to Port au Prince, and to the Engliſh General, within the Delay of Eight Days from the Date of this Proclamation, except thoſe who have been guilty of Murder, or of taking a Part in Inſurrections, will be received and pardoned; but all thoſe who are taken in Arms after the above-mentioned Period, will be put to Death as Traitors.

Done at Port au Prince, the 8th of June, 1794.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE,
Brigadier-General Commandant.

Admiralty Office, July 16.

A Letter from Rear-Admiral Ford to Mr. Stephens, dated in Port au Prince Road the 9th of laſt Month, of which the following is an Extract, was received at this Office laſt Night by Captain Rowley, of His Majeſty's Ship Penelope.

IN my Letter of the 22d Ultimo, per Cumberland Packet, I acquainted you, for the Information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Brigadier-General Whyte, with the 22d, 23d, and 41ſt Regiments, (Flank Companies excepted) had arrived at the Mole, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, and Fly Sloop; and that, notwithſtanding the Difficulties we had to ſurmount, (the rainy Seaſon being ſet in, the Ships and Troops ſickly, &c.) it was the Intention of the General and myſelf to proceed immediately againſt Port au Prince, and every Exertion was uſed accordingly. It was thought expedient for the Ships of War and Tranſports to rendezvous in L'Arcahaye Road, on the North Shore of Port au Prince, where they arrived on the 25th, in order to collect and prepare the ſmall Craft and Boats neceſſary to land the Troops, and to get the Colonial Troops, both on the Side of Leogane and L'Arcahaye, in Readineſs to co-operate with the Army; which being completed by the 30th, the Squadron ſailed at Noon on that Day, and I proceeded in the Europa, with the Irreſiſtible, Belliqueux, Sceptre, and Fly Sloop, with a Detachment of the Britiſh and Colonial Troops, of the advanced Poſt of Biſſoton, on the South Side; while Captain Hills, with the Hermione, Iphigenia, Swan, and Marie Antoinette Schooner, went on, with the Tranſports and the grand Body of the Troops, to Point Saline, where they anchored the ſame Evening. The whole Force being thus collected, and the Operations ready to commence, a Flag of Truce was ſent, on the following Morning, to demand the Surrender of the Place; but, on approaching the Harbour, the Officer, charged with the Diſpatch, was informed that no Flag of Truce would be admitted, and the Letter was, conſequently, returned unopened.

As the General concurred with me in Opinion that the Poſſeſſion of Fort Biſſoton was an Object of the firſt Conſideration, the Belliqueux and Sceptre were ordered to attack the Sea Front; the Penelope, at the ſame Time, to anchor cloſe to the Shore, to flank a Ravine to the Eaſtward on the Back of the Fort, while a Party of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Spencer of the 13th Regiment, were to be landed juſt out of Gun-Shot to the Weſtward, in order to act, on the Moment, according to the Exigency of Service: And at Half paſt Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the 1ſt Inſtant, the Sea-Breeze ſetting in, Captains Brine and Dacres, the Commanders of the two firſt mentioned Ships, weighed, per Signal, and placed themſelves with the utmoſt Preciſion againſt the Fort, and immediately commenced a very briſk and well-directed Fire againſt it, and the Penelope in the ſame Manner upon the Ravine. The Europa and Irreſiſtible alſo weighed and kept under Sail, to throw in a Broadſide when Opportunity required, as well as to keep off a Body of the Enemy's Horſe, and ſome Brigands, who appeared diſpoſed to annoy the Landing of the Troops. At Five o'Clock the Detachment was wholly diſembarked, under the Direction of Captain Affleck, of the Fly Sloop; and, although the Fort returned the Fire of the

the Ships but ſlowly after they were placed, and ſometimes appeared quite ſilenced, yet the Colours were ſtill flying, and a Shot now and then fired 'till Six o'Clock, P. M. when a moſt tremendous Thunder Storm and Deluge of Rain put an End to all Firing; and, about Half an Hour paſt Eight o'Clock, the Fort was ſtormed and carried, by Captain Daniel of the 41ſt Regiment, with 60 Men, who was ſoon after joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer and his Detachment; and in the Morning the Britiſh Colours were hoiſted.

On the Evening of the 2d, a Party of 200 Britiſh, under the Command of Colonel Hampfield, were landed at Point Saline; and early next Morning the Hermione and Iphigenia were, under Sail, firing on an advanced Poſt of the Enemy, named Bernadon, in order to divert their Attention from Colonel Hampfield's Detachment, while he effected a Junction with a Body of Colonial Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel La Pointe, as well as to prepare for the Landing of the Grand Body of the Troops, with which the General intended to diſembark, and poſſeſs himſelf of the Heights above Fort Robin. and, after ſecuring the advanced Poſts of Foſſé and Dimanche, to attack that Fort, while the Ships were to engage the Sea Batteries; and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer was to make a Diverſion from Biſſoton, aſſiſted by a Body of Colonial Cavalry: But the Weather proving bad in the Evening, the Troops on the North Side could not be diſembarked, though the Enemy ſhewed every Appearance of Fear and Confuſion; and during the Night I received Information, by ſome Deſerters from the Town to the Europa, that the Commiſſaries, with the principal Part of their Force, had made their Eſcape towards Aux Cayes before they were ſurrounded by our Troops, by which Means the Town and Shipping were ſaved, as they had fitted ſeveral Merchant Ships with Combuſtibles, moored expreſsly for the Purpoſe of ſetting Fire to the Whole.

As ſoon as the Sea Breeze ſet in on the 4th Inſtant, the Ships of War got under Sail, and hoiſted the Britiſh Colours on the Sea Batteries, while the General landed at the North Part of the Town, and Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer marched in on the South at the ſame Time, and took Poſſeſſion of the principal Poſts, without much Oppoſition or Loſs; upon which I ordered a Royal Salute to be fired, in Honor of the Day, and of the important Advantage gained over the Enemy: And I have the moſt heartfelt Satisfaction in aſſuring their Lordſhips, that a cordial and diſtinguiſhed Zeal prevailed between the Army and Navy; and that the Captains, Officers, Seamen and Marines, under my Command, conducted themſelves in a Manner truly ſpirited, active and commendable, and deſerving the Name of True Britons.

Incloſed are Returns of the Loſs ſuſtained by His Majeſty's Ships, and of the Ships found in the Harbour upon Poſſeſſion being taken.

Return of the Loſs ſuſtained by His Majeſty's Ships in the Attack of Port au Prince.

Belliqueux. 10 Seamen and Marines wounded.
Hermione. 5 Seamen killed, 6 Seamen wounded.

Return of Ships and Veſſels found in the Harbour of Port au Prince, the 4th Day of June, 1794.

Ship La Clementine, 550 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship La Suſette, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Indigo.
Ship La Lydia, 250 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo.
Ship La Fidèle, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo.
Ship L'Ocean, 340 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig La Manon, 260 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship La Momus, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship L'Aimable Petite Suſette, 270 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Caſimir, 400 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig Le Charles Honoré, 280 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Courier, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig La Margaretta, 200 Tons, laden with Indigo, Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig, Name unknown, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.
Brig, Name unknown, 150 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Brig

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Brig La Catherine, 160 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Ship La Rosalie, 260 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Ship Le Metier, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Brig, Name unknown, 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

Ship La Petite Riviére, 500 Tons, laden with Sugar and Coffee.

All in Ballaſt.

Ship Le Du Gueſelin, 400 Tons.

Ship La Henriette, 600 Tons.

Ship Le Bien Aimé, 600 Tons.

Ship Le Courier du Cap, 400 Tons.

Ship L'Eſperance, 400 Tons.

Sloop, Name unknown, 60 Tons.

Sloop, Name unknown, 40 Tons.

Ship Le Sage, 700 Tons.

Polacre Theodore Joſephine, 200 Tons.

Brig Le Charles, 350 Tons.

Brig Les Deux Couſins, 250 Tons.

Ship L'Eſpoir, 400 Tons.

Ship Le Forbé, 350 Tons.

Snow Le Jeune Deſiré, 300 Tons.

Brig, Name unknown, 250 Tons.

Sloop, Name unknown, 40 Tons.

Old Veſſels in the Careening Harbour.

Ship Le Cuſtard, 550 Tons.

Ship L'Amphitrite, 550 Tons.

Ship Lempriere, 300 Tons.

Brig Le Charlotte Deſiré, 200 Tons.

Brig La Jennings, 90 Tons.

Brig La Ville, 200 Tons.

Ship Le Manuel, 550 Tons.

Printed by EDWARD JOHNSTON, in Warwick-Lane.